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NOV 16 2006

Atty. Dkt. No. 00CR156/KE

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A method for transmitting a file stream using quality of service capable links, the method comprising:
 - identifying important bits and less important bits within the file stream, the important bits being those of which corruption will disrupt an entire frame of the file stream;
 - negotiating quality of service parameters for at least two streams wherein each stream is associated with a detected level of interference, wherein one of the two streams has a higher quality of service level based at least in part on the detected level of interference;
 - placing the important bits in the one of the two streams having the higher quality of service level;
 - placing the less important bits in a second of the at least two streams; and
 - transmitting the at least two streams.
2. (Canceled)
3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein negotiating quality of service parameters comprises:
 - negotiating different quality of service parameters for each file stream, the negotiated quality of service corresponding to an identified importance of bits within the file stream.
4. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the negotiated quality of service parameter is a bit error rate.

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5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the steps of placing important bits and placing less important bits do not include otherwise encoding the important bits.

6. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein lower layers in a communications stack within a transmitting device perform error detection and correction encoding on the file streams according to the negotiated quality of service.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein transmitting the at least two streams comprises:
transmitting the at least two streams over a quality of service capable transmission link.

8. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the at least two streams are transmitted simultaneously over the quality of service capable transmission link.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein a received signal quality is improved as much as 2dB to 5dB on noisy transmission channels without causing additional delays in the transmission.

10. (Previously Presented) A system for transmitting compressed data, the system comprising:
a network capable of supporting quality of service negotiations;
a link capable of supporting quality of service channels, wherein each service channel is associated with a detected level of interference; and
a software component for negotiating quality of service parameters with the network, the software component being located above a transport layer of the network, the software component configured for identifying important bits within a file stream and separating the important bits that must be correctly received by the receiving device for a successful transmission and less important bits in two separate file streams having different quality of service parameters.

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11. (Original) The system of claim 10, wherein the network is a wireless network.
12. (Original) The system of claim 10, wherein the software component is a software plugin applied to existing compiled software.
13. (Canceled)
14. (Previously Presented) A method for transmitting and receiving compressed data, the method comprising:
 - identifying gradations of importance of bits within a file stream by
 - identifying bits that must be correctly received by the receiving device for a successful transmission; and
 - identifying bits to be discarded or transmitted via lossy compression techniques without detectable signal degradation;
 - negotiating quality of service parameters for each of a plurality of file streams, wherein each file stream is associated with a detected level of interference, the plurality of file streams equal to a number of gradations of importance;
 - associating bits within the file stream with the identified gradations of importance such that important bits and less important bits are identified;
 - separating important bits into a first of the plurality of file streams having a lower detected level of interference based on the negotiated quality of service;
 - separating less important bits into remaining file streams according to their respective gradations of importance;
 - transmitting the file streams to a receiving device;
 - synchronizing the file streams received by the receiving device;
 - combining the received file streams into a single stream; and
 - passing the single stream to a device for viewing.
15. (Canceled)

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16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, wherein the identified bits that are to be discarded include sounds beyond the range of human hearing or sounds overwhelmed by other sounds for audio transmissions, white lines or extremely fine detail within an image, white lines between lines of text on a page, and identically shaded pixels within an image.

17. (Original) The method of claim 14, negotiating quality of service parameters comprises:

negotiating a bit error rate.

18. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein negotiating quality of service parameters comprises:

negotiating a latency rate and a consistent throughput rate.

19. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein separating important bits and separating less important bits does not include encoding the important bits or the less important bits; and

wherein lower layers of a communication stack on the network perform error detection and correction encoding according to the negotiated quality of service parameters.

20. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein transmitting the file streams to a receiving device comprises:

passing the file streams down a communications stack on the network, wherein each layer of the communications stack adds error correction and detection coding consistent with the negotiated quality of service parameters; and

transmitting the streams over a quality of service capable link.

21. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein synchronizing and combining the received file streams is performed by an embedded component on the receiving device.